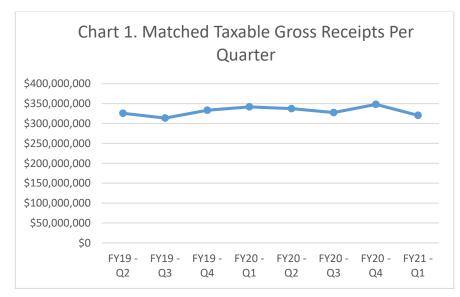
Quarterly Economic Summary

Chaves County

Released: December 2020



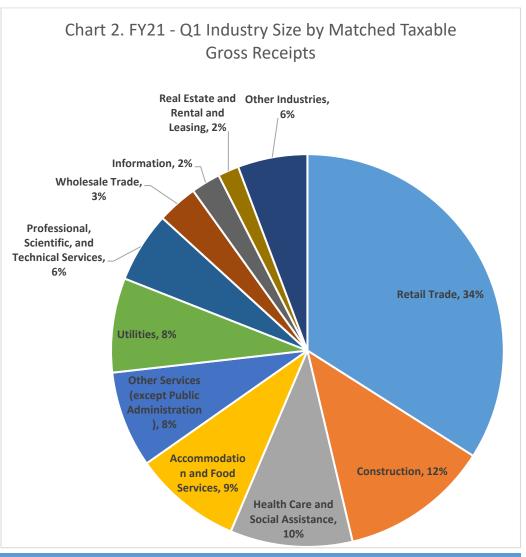
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The three months making up FY21 Q1 were the worst three months of the state's economic impact from COVID-19, comparing gross receipts data with the same period a year ago, despite 14 counties experiencing a year-over-year increase. The impacts were significantly worse due to lapsing federal support and no new federal aid package. Importantly, the federal bonus for unemployment benefits of an additional \$600/week expired, reducing consumer spending power.

Chaves County has seen its matched taxable gross receipts (MTGR) decrease by \$27.6M or roughly 8% from Q4 FY20 to Q1 FY21, as seen in Chart 1. Though Chaves County experienced a decrease in its MTGR from Q4 to Q1, the quarterly amount in Q1 FY21 is just slightly below its average amount for the last twelve quarters (\$325M). As seen in Chart 2, retail trade continues to be the largest contributor to MTGR. Retail trade accounts for 34% and has increased from the previous quarter, where the industry made up 31% of MTGR collections.

Matched Taxable Gross Receipts (MTGR) is the best tax data available to show underlying economic activity. It matches a tax payment with reported receipts for each taxpayer, by industry.



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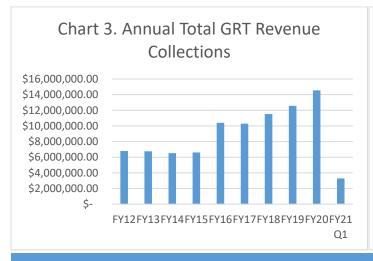


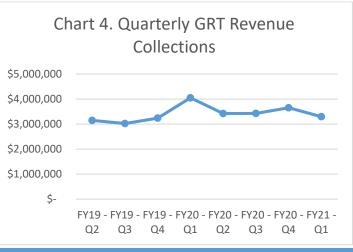
Table 1. Matched Taxable Gross Receipts by Industry								
Industries		FY20 - Q1		FY21 - Q1		Growth	Year over y	ear Change
Accommodation and Food Services	\$	31,582,436	\$	28,405,425	\$	(3,177,011)		-10%
Administrative/Support & Waste Management/Remediation	\$	5,507,588	\$	5,223,510	\$	(284,079)		-5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$	849,666	\$	794,102	\$	(55,564)		-7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$	1,081,495	\$	866,805	\$	(214,690)		-20%
Construction	\$	39,051,044	\$	39,289,815	\$	238,772		1%
Educational Services	\$	318,717	\$	308,670	\$	(10,047)		-3%
Finance and Insurance	\$	1,815,899	\$	1,942,809	\$	126,909		7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$	29,505,415	\$	32,239,385	\$	2,733,971		9%
Information	\$	12,083,337	\$	7,731,016	\$	(4,352,321)		-36%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$	118,309	\$	225,383	\$	107,073		91%
Manufacturing	\$	6,760,814	\$	4,375,687	\$	(2,385,126)		-35%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$	6,161,288	\$	1,982,543	\$	(4,178,745)		-68%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$	31,665,029	\$	25,386,586	\$	(6,278,443)		-20%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$	26,360,258	\$	18,588,122	\$	(7,772,137)		-29%
Public Administration	\$	54,215	\$	-	\$	(54,215)		-100%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$	6,067,877	\$	5,523,636	\$	(544,241)		-9%
Retail Trade	\$	105,218,944	\$	108,749,780	\$	3,530,836		3%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$	3,392,665	\$	2,010,000	\$	(1,382,664)		-41%
Unclassified Establishments	\$	793,805	\$	607,629	\$	(186,176)		-23%
Utilities	\$	21,874,293	\$	24,850,139	\$	2,975,847		14%
Wholesale Trade	\$	10,371,959	\$	10,660,266	\$	288,307		3%
All Industries	\$	341,795,450	\$	320,434,471	\$	(21,360,979)		-6%

The information industry saw the largest year over year decrease in MTGR, as seen in Table 1. This could be due to a timing issue with a tax filer and the next quarterly report will bring more clarity on the industry as a whole.

Gross receipts tax (GRT) revenue collections decreased in Q1 FY21, as seen in Chart 4. This decrease, -10% from Q4 FY20 to Q1 FY21, is due to a decrease in the majority of disbursement categories with the exception of county share GRT(medical) collection, which saw a \$4K increase.

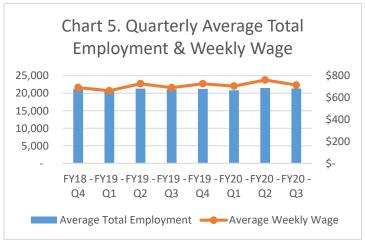
HB6, passed in 2019, made widespread tax changes within New Mexico. One notable change is the conversion to destination-based sourcing that will begin after a two-year delay. During the 2020 Special Session, that legislation was amended, increasing a temporary distribution to municipalities and counties. Now municipalities will receive a distribution that is a portion of \$2.5 million while counties will receive a distribution that is a portion of \$1.5 million. The amounts distributed will be proportional to the size of that community's population versus that of the entire group. These amounts are subject to change if the federal government provides municipalities and counties future grants to offset revenue declines attributable to COVID-19.

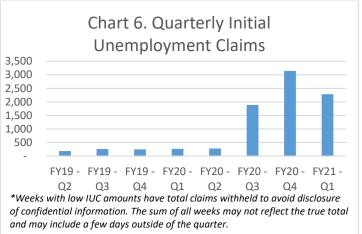


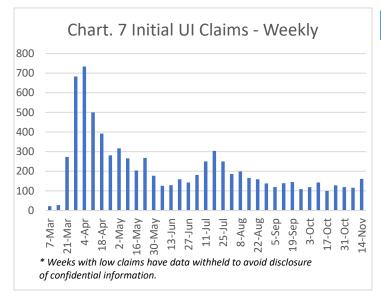


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significant unexplained increase unemployment claims can be an early indicator of an economic downturn. Explained increases commonly include seasonal job fluctuations, federal government shutdowns resulting in employee furloughs, or the closing of a major regional facility. This unprecedented uptick in initial unemployment claims is tied directly to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent furloughs and layoffs by affected businesses. As we continue into early and mid-2021, it is likely the number of initial unemployment claims will vary based on the effects of the pandemic but gradually wane; however, it is impossible to predict how quickly the employment numbers will return to pre-COVID-19 levels.

<u>Chart 7</u> – Includes weekly initial claims for regular unemployment insurance (UI) but excludes pandemic unemployment assistance (PUA) and pandemic emergency unemployment assistance (PEUA) claims. Weeks shown as zero were redacted for confidentiality.

<u>Chart 8</u> – Includes claimants receiving payment and pending certifications for standard UI, PUA, PEUA, extended benefits, and trade readjustment allowances. As of 11/2/2020, claimants who were initially considered eligible but have either never filed a certification or have not certified within 14 days have been removed from data, resulting in lower numbers.

